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Column One
By David Courtney

IT is a dastardly atmosphere that flows out upon the peoples. It is not enough that the process of war should go on in one part of the world, and threaten to expand into others. It is not enough that savage conflict should wreck the homes and prospects of millions, or that famine should strike at whole populations. It is not enough that in the prouder and maturer domains of Western democracy the planned welfare of the people should be lifted out of reach to make room for guns, tanks, bombers. The physical hazards of our violent days are not enough. The psychological hazards must be fitted to the process and men must go about, this side of war, in perpetual fear of the grim and ubiquitous guardians of "security."

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THE Clementis incident in Czechoslovakia is a conspicuous and hideous symptom of an ill that spreads in varying degree over this wide world. It is far worse on that side of the ideological boundary than on this. There will be many to say that it is a different as well as a more evil malady there. In the consequences it may be. In the motive it is not; and in its origin, which is the hatred of one ideological outlook for the other, it is the same. The insecurity of existing state systems, whether of the west or of the east, is today visualized by governments as relations to external enmities and no longer as an internal conflict between one national element and another. For that reason, men hostile to the form of government in their country are now regarded as traitors and treated as such. Very often, of course, in those states where political conspiracy acts as an instrument in the international cold war, such men may indeed be traitors.

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BUT there is no reason in the evidence available, and certainly none in his antecedents as commonly known, to justify the belief at this stage that Vladimir Clementis has been acting traitorously to his country. That, of course, could have been said of Alger Hiss before his trial. Judicially, it can be said of him even now athough the evidence upon which he was convicted of perjury was enough, at any rate, to cast doubt upon his loyalty. Clementis will not have the benefit of a trial even on conditions as fair as those of the Hiss case. If he is guilty in fact, we shall probably never know to our satisfaction. If he is innocent, that, too, we shall probably not know.

■

WHAT we do know is that this trial and punishment of Dr. Clementis and the purges of tens of thousands of party members in Czechoslovakia will create in the Czech and Slovak peoples a new sense of dread. Measures for the security of the Czechoslovak State will almost certainly be taken — are being taken—which cannot but send a chill of fear through the most innocent hearts and minds. If Czechoslovakia has enemies, what more likely than that they will take advantage of this horrible imposition of fear, which is itself a condemning of the State's security, to assist in such ways as are known to power politics the development of still more crises, of still more occasion for purge and fear and the widening and deepening of those psychological hazards which may in time break a nation's heart, if not its government — and who shall gain from the governing of a broken-hearted people?

■

THERE are those who claim to know clearly the rights and wrongs of our afflicted world, and dare to state the causes unequivocally. This columnist has not that daring. He does know that what has just descended upon Czechoslovakia cannot be anything but evil: not the evil of an ideology or even of a particular form of government; but the evil of a fear that strikes at rulers as well as ruled, at West as well as East. In the mad search for national security there is security neither for nation nor for individual.

Tel Aviv, March 1.

Pleven Quits In French Crisis

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter). — The French coalition cabinet headed by M. René Pleven resigned today at the end of a long drawn-out debate on an electoral reform bill. President Vincent Auriol accepted the resignation.

Nine successive votes since Thursday, when the debate started, showed that it was impossible to get Radical and Catholic Popular Republic groups in the government majority to agree on what the new system of voting at general elections was to be. M. Pleven tried similarly to resign last night, but President Auriol refused to accept his resignation.

Today, a single ballot system of voting for next autumn's general elections was turned down by a vote of 311 to 295. This action antagonized the Popular Republicans, who insisted on holding the elections on one day only, with no run-offs the following week, as was done in the 1946 general elections. The single ballot proposal was turned down despite a surprise switch of the Socialist Party in favour of it.

M. Pleven

No Way Out

M. Pleven would not have been much better off had it been approved, for this would have antagonized the moderate Radical Socialists.

Socialist Party Whip Charles Luzy said before the vote that the Socialists had taken their position in favour of the single ballot only in an effort to avoid a Cabinet crisis. "We do not want anybody to interpret our gesture of conciliation as an adhesion to a principle against which we remain fundamentally hostile," he said.

The latest crisis comes only three weeks before the President of the Republic is due to pay his state visit to Washington. It also comes at a time when government decisions on wage and price policies are urgently needed owing to the rising cost of living and growing labour unrest. The civil budget for this year also must be voted.

Begins Consultations

President Vincent Auriol commenced the usual consultations tonight. The French constitution requires the Assembly first to invest a premier proposed by the President by giving him a vote of confidence with an absolute majority of the Assembly (at least 311 votes), and the premier thus invested then proceeds to form his cabinet.

Political observers thought that the President might invite the outgoing premier, M. Pleven, to try to be his own successor. M. Pleven has been extremely conciliatory on the controversial question of reforming the electoral system, and some people thought that with a fresh cabinet he might succeed where hitherto his best efforts have been of no avail.

Failing this, it was thought that the President might appeal to the Popular Republican leader, M. Georges Bidault, or to the Radical leader, M. Henri Queuille. Both have already served as post-war premiers.

The outgoing cabinet consisted of ten Socialists, nine Popular Republicans, ten Radicals and near-Radicals and six Moderates or Independents.

Tito Won't Join Marshall Plan But Would Accept Grants

BELGRADE, Wednesday (UP). — Yugoslavia has renewed its plea for more financial aid from the West after warning the United States that it still cannot become a member of any Marshall Plan or similar organization. For the first time Yugoslavia is willing to accept "grants as well as loans," the Minister of Foreign Trade, Milentije Popovic said in a speech to parliament last night. Referring indirectly to reports from Washington and Paris stating that the U.S. is planning to sound Yugoslavia on the possibility of joining an organization of European Economic Cooperation, Popovic said "owing to the specific political position of Yugoslavia in the world and especially in Eastern Europe, she is not and cannot become a member of regional economic organizations."

The Minister declared that in her economic relations with other countries, Yugoslavia would always stand for the principle laid down in the U.N. Charter.

"We maintain" he said, "that isolation from the international economic communities is unnatural, artificial and fundamentally reactionary." He denounced the Soviet Union as chief engineer of the division of the world into two economic blocs and the main culprit in the subjugation of economic to poitical interests.

To Avoid Collapse

In Washington, American authorities estimated that Yugoslavia needs an estimated $350m. to $450m. in economic aid from the West to avoid economic collapse. Yugoslavia's needs have been assigned a high priority by officials who are counting upon Marshal Tito's 700,000 strong army to bolster the anti-Cominform flank in Southeast Europe. In confidential talks with American officials, Yugoslavia estimated its financial needs for economic projects at $600m. Initial reviews indicate to the American Government however, that the figure should be about $250m. to $150m. less.

(Reuter, UP)

No Date Set For Clementis Trial

PRAGUE, Wednesday.—There was no indication here today of when Dr. Vladimir Clementis and his associates in the alleged anti-state conspiracy are to appear before the People's State Court. The case has been put in the hands of the State Prosecutor. Preparation of the indictment may take weeks.

Rude Pravo, Communist Party paper, today published letters from factory workers in various parts of the country calling for the severest punishment for "the disgusting traitors to the party, the working class and all working people."

Czech refugees in Geneva said today that Dr. Clementis was arrested in Communist Headquarters in Prague on February 4 and removed in an ambulance after being summoned by Communist Union leader Zubka. Reports quoted by refugees said Zubka called Clementis by telephone and told him he was wanted immediately at an "important economic conference" at the General Secretariat of the Party.

From Ankara it is reported that Colonel Emil Horyna, the Czechoslovak military attache has asked the Turkish authorities for political asylum. The Turkish Government accepted his request.

(AFP, Reuter, UP)

N.Z. LABOURITES ASK STRIKE CONFERENCE

WELLINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — New Zealand's Labour Party broke its silence on the dock strikes tonight by offering its help to reach a settlement. The Party, which deprecated the use of troops to load and unload ships today, suggested a conference which all parties to the strike should be compelled to attend.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

U.S. Presidential Adviser John Foster Dulles, who has just returned to Washington from the Far East, warned Russia yesterday that if she does not agree to conclude a peace treaty with Japan by the end of the year, the U.S. may not recognize her control in the Kurile Islands.

Three cars and a truck were set on fire at 1.15 this morning in three suburbs of Jerusalem. One of the cars, which belongs to the manager of Mandelbaum Bus Co-operative, was heavily damaged, as was the truck which belongs to the Jewish Agency and is used to transport food to the ma'barot. The fire brigade put out the fires.

U.N. Advances Along Entire Korea Front

TOKYO, Wednesday (Reuter) —Almost all forces along the 100 kms. U.N. offensive front pushed forward today in general probing attacks to test Communist defences along the wet and muddy hills of central Korea.

Frontline reports by dusk indicated patchy resistance on the east and west flanks, but stubborn defence and counter-attacks in the centre around Hoengsong, keystone of what is thought to be the main North Korean line.

Lieutenant General Matthew Ridgway, the Eighth Army Commander, yesterday told his troops, "We have only one objective — kill Chinese and save ourselves." Today he ordered forward his six-nation attacking force through heavy mud after a day of desultory skirmishing.

Small groups of Communists had fought skilful delaying actions to cover the Communist withdrawal to a new line north of the swollen Han River and across the difficult hill contours in the region south of the 38th Parallel.

South Koreans have occupied the islands of Yongcho and Shindo at the mouth of the Taedong River, southwest of the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. They made an amphibious landing on Saturday and quickly overcame opposition, it was announced today.

Russia, China May Seek Big 5 Talks

PARIS, Wednesday (AP). — An informed diplomatic source said today that reports have reached Paris and London that Russia and China may shortly seek a Big Five conference.

The source said this could be the reason why the Russians have not replied to the Western Powers' note — now ten days old — suggesting that deputies from the U.S., Russia, France and Britain meet in Paris on March 5 to work out an agenda for a Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting.

French sources, however, are confident that Moscow will shortly reply to the Western note, and continued to predict that an answer may be forthcoming within hours.

Russia's latest note to Britain, claiming she has 2,500,000 men under arms, is not accepted by France, which believes the figure to be nearer 5,000,000, official sources say. They added that France also believes Russia has about 50 divisions massed on her western frontiers, and has recently reinforced the armies of Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. The French are said to have prepared a mass of detail on Russia's military and economic might.

They are also said to be interested in asking the Russians to deny that her armed forces include from four to five military classes of 1,200,000 men each, that boys and girls are given military instruction from the age of 15 and that she has more than 20 divisions in Eastern Germany and two in Austria. They are not optimistic about getting answers.

Sources here who received the reports that the Soviets and Chinese may be discussing a Big Five meeting, say this might account for the continued absence from Peking of Chinese Leader Mao Tse Tung.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman expressed doubt whether the meeting could be started by Monday even if Russia makes a reply within the next two days. Opinion was that she was preparing a new propaganda blast and would suggest a further delay.

RUSSIA WON'T TALK

SANTIAGO, Wednesday (Reuter).— Russia three times refused to say whether she would accept an impartial international inquiry into alleged infringements of Trade Union rights in Russia at the U.N. Economic and Social Council meeting here.

Clay Backs Troops to Europe

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (AP). — General Lucius Clay urged Congress today to approve sending additional troops to Europe "without limitations."

General Clay, former Military Governor of the U.S. Zone in Germany and Commander of American forces there for nearly four years, told the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees:

"The Soviet masters would have precipitated war by now if they were ready. They will precipitate war when they believe they are ready. If we move rapidly and collectively, they may never be ready under their concept of readiness with odds so heavily in their favour as to assure success."

General Clay declared that sufficient Western European defence forces can be assembled in a year to make Russian aggression risky for them.

He praised France for aiding in Korea while she is engaged in the anti-Communist battle in Indo-China, and at the same time increasing her domestic defence budget. He noted that Britain and other European nations are increasing their troops and modern equipment.

The General said the Russians have left "a legacy of hate" in Western Germany. The U.S., he said, should move as rapidly as possible toward bringing Germany into the family of free nations and the North Atlantic Pact. He insisted that these steps are essential before "we can expect the support of free Germans."

Earlier, Mr. Hoover's contention that West Europe is not doing enough toward building its defences was challenged by Senator Tom Connally (Democrat, Texas). Senator Connally, who is presiding over the Congressional "troops-for-Europe" hearings, told reporters that he thinks West Europe has done as much as America.

US 'Cool' To Med. Pact, Studying M.E. Defence

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — The State Department was reported in an American press dispatch from Washington today to be "cool" towards the idea of linking America with any Mediterranean defence alliance at the present time.

Officials familiar with the Mediterranean told an American reporter that the U.S. would have "no objection" if anti-Communist nations there worked out their own mutual defence alliance. Officials said the American attitude did not mean that the U.S. would sit idly by if Russia attacked countries in the region, particularly Turkey and Greece.

Middle East security is being studied by the State and Defence Departments on the lines of seeing what could be done to protect the region from outside attack.

French Envoy Won't See Salah on Morocco

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter) — French Ambassador Couve de Murville today declined the invitation of Egyptian Foreign Minister Salah e-Din Bey to call upon him to discuss the situation in Morocco.

French official circles stated that the Ambassador declined to call on the Foreign Minister because it is the considered French attitude that "Moroccan and North African affairs are no concern of Egypt."

There is tension and unrest in the Arab countries over the agreement between the Sultan of Morocco and General Juin, the French Resident General, reports NEABS.

More Shortages In Supplies Foreseen

By Jesse Zel Lurie
POST Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Wednesday — Shortages of raw materials in Israel are going to get worse before they get better. That is the considered judgement of Mr. Zemach Hyman, Economic Counsellor to the Israel Embassy.

Owing to American rearmament and heavy stockpiling, shortages of many key materials are world-wide and until the United States officials ease up on their allocations to the stockpiles, Israel will have to get along on considerably less than she needs.

Mr. Hyman emphasized that without the goodwill and help of American officials, Israel would get next to nothing. The amount bought in 1949 is being used as a basis for allocating strategic materials to various countries. It is hoped that officials will take the growth of Israel's population into consideration and disregard the 1949 figures.

Sulphur Shortage

One of Israel's worst shortages is sulphur needed for the manufacture of fertilizers, Mr. Hyman added. Israel's fertilizer plant is new, so very little sulphur was bought in 1949. Israel asked for 2,000 tons of sulphur in the first quarter of 1951; nothing was received and the fertilizer plant had to shut down. The premature announcement in the Knesset of the discovery of sulphur served to aggravate the situation.

Mr. Hyman said that the chances of receiving the full allocation of 2,000 tons of sulphur in the second quarter of this year are excellent. Incidentally Egypt, whose population is 15 times that of Israel, received 800 tons of sulphur in the first quarter of 1951.

Ben Gurion Cabinet Remains As Caretaker Govt. Until Elections

Letter to President Explains Failure to Form New Coalition

An official announcement that the Ben Gurion Cabinet, which resigned on February 14, will remain in office as a caretaker government until after the coming general election was contained in an exchange of letters between Mr. Ben Gurion and President Weizmann, published last night. The exchange also indicated the final failure of all efforts to form a new coalition, as it had contained a request to the Prime Minister for one more effort to form a government, because elections were "likely to have serious consequences for the stability of the State." In his reply, Mr. Ben Gurion regretted his inability to form a stable government within the framework of the present Knesset, holding the opposition of both Right and Left responsible.

President Weizmann wrote to Mr. Ben Gurion on Sunday:

Following your resignation I called upon the leaders of the various groups in the Knesset for consultations on the position thus created. In the ensuing two days of conversations various points of view were presented to me. The opinion was repeatedly expressed that while there appeared to be no way out of the crisis but the dissolution of the First Knesset and the holding of elections, this was likely to have serious consequences for the stability of the State and for the great efforts that are being made at present to strengthen its financial and economic position.

The representatives of most of the Knesset parties expressed the opinion that it was mandatory to make another effort to find some way of bridging the gulfs within the First Knesset itself.

Election Dangers

Most weighty reasons have been put forward for this point of view: the clouded and dangerous international atmosphere; threats to the stability of the State as a result of a prolonged transitional period without a recognized government; and the damage likely to be caused to our efforts to obtain financial assistance from foreign governments and the Jewish communities all over the world.

For many months the State will suffer the poisoned atmosphere of party strife in anticipation of elections. The members of the Government will themselves be involved in this struggle, and who can predict what will be the conclusions arrived at by our friends and our enemies abroad? What certainty is there that the position will be better after new elections have been held? Conflicts may even be sharpened by still unforseen factors.

New Effort

For the reasons set out above I have decided to appeal to you — before we turn to the last resort, that of elections — for a renewed effort to find a solution which would provide stability within the framework of the First Knesset, and to form a government that will enjoy the support of a Knesset majority.

I know that this task will not be easy for you under the present circumstances, but I am convinced that it is my duty to ask you to undertake it.

I would like you to communicate my request to the other groups with whom you will discuss this matter and to express my hope that they will cooperate with you in order to reach a stable and acceptable arrangement; and I pray that you may find success.

Mr. Ben Gurion replied to President Weizmann on Tuesday as follows:

I have given most serious consideration to your letter, and to your observations and sugestions. I weighed the arguments put before you by most of the parties for "the bridging of gulfs within the framework of the first Knesset," but despite my real desire to be able to follow your wishes, I see no possibility of a stable solution deriving from the present Knesset. I regret, therefore, that I cannot comply with your request to form a new government that will enjoy the support of a majority of the present Knesset.

By its nature the First Knesset was not an ideal instrument for stable government, such as is required by the condition, and to fulfil the aspirations of our young state.

From the Diaspora of the past we have inherited an excessive, diseased tendency to form splinter groups. Twenty-one lists were submitted for the elections to the First Knesset, for a population of 700,000. There are eight separate factions in the Knesset, and one of these is in reality a bloc of four separate parties. Two factions in the Knesset, the Communists and Herut, could not be taken into consideration in the forming of a government for obvious reasons. Two other parties, Mapam and the General Zionists, both of whom were in the Provisional Government, declined to join the government because the majority would not permit the minority to dictate its policy, and this was what both these groups demanded, and both in different senses, obviously. The four groups from which the government was formed accepted wholly, or with only minor alterations, the proposals which I placed before them as basic lines of policy, and which were subsequently approved by the Knesset.

The position of religion within the state, which was liable to become a bone of contention between the majority in the Knesset and the Orthodox bloc, was defined in accordance with the following two guiding principles:

1) The state was to supply the public religious requirements of the population, but
2) would refrain from compulsion in religious matters.

The attitude of the four opposition parties (Communists, Herut, Mapam and the General Zionists) was not always directed solely against the government. Every form of attack on the government was acceptable to them, even if it was harmful to the state. In matters of security alone was there almost universal regard for the needs of the state, and on some rare occasions also in essential questions of foreign policy.

The activities of left or right were neither limited to verbal attack, either in the Knesset or outside it. Destructive activities were organized, including demonstrations by unemployed and by members of the Peace Movement on the one hand, and strikes by shopkeepers, orange growers and factory owners on the other. Slanderous and uncontrolled propaganda was carried out abroad, in a manner not practised in any civilized country, or by any loyal opposition.

The majestic aims of great significance that have fallen to the state (and the government) — security, the ingathering of the nation, and the forging of a progressive and sovereign nation, were not made any easier by this attitude on the part of the opposition. While we could rely on a stable majority in the Knesset we hoped that we might be able to overcome the enormous difficulties — difficulties that probably cannot be matched in any other country — and what has been achieved up to now demonstrates that there were good grounds for such hopes. Our security forces were perfected and enlarged; we admitted more than half a million people, and nevertheless succeeded in maintaining almost full employment; industrial production was developed while agricultural settlement made giant strides; great things were achieved in the building of houses and roads in every part of the country; a beginning was made in the development of the Negev and the impetus given to a large-scale financial undertaking that has every prospect of success. Israel's name among the nations was given stature.

There is probably no other country in the world that can show such rapid progress and dynamic development as our young state. We have not yet overcome the great difficulties in our path, and we are still far from overcoming them, but we have not been foiled by the two sources of strength on which we have leaned — the creative ability of the citizens of the state, and the attachment of world Jewry. I am fully convinced that it is possible to achieve in their entirety the aims we have shouldered. But to do this a stable government is needed, for the government of Israel cannot work on a day-to-day basis. This work calls for carefully thought out planning over a period of years, and the long-term activation of forces and factors both here and abroad. But it appears that the Orthodox bloc is not prepared for such stability, either owing to internal difficulties or for other reasons.

This "front," although it had accepted the basic lines of policy laid down by the government, from time to time put forward claims that were not provided for in the agreed plan, and which it was difficult to reconcile with the basic policy that we had jointly accepted.

The position was made more difficult by the connection of some members of the Orthodox bloc with the right wing which was not a party to the government, and the origin of the first government crisis in October, 1950, was first caused by the pressure of the right wing parties on the Mizrahi, pressure that was concerned with totally non-religious matters. It was only in order to ensure unity of all Orthodox factions that a religious element was later introduced into the discussions.

Stability in Doubt

When this first crisis occurred, I seriously doubted whether it would be possible to maintain a stable government with the participation of the Orthodox bloc, but I accepted the view expressed by you and by the majority of the members of the Coalition that the Government must continue in its duties until 1953. Each faction again undertook to maintain stability and again subscribed to the joint programme. (The desire to continue the Government came from all factions, and in each of them there are members in whom I have full confidence and great respect).

Two weeks ago the Orthodox bloc brought about a new crisis.

The pressure on the Orthodox bloc of the right wing continued to make itself felt even after the formation of the present government in November, 1950. As a result of the Municipal elections in the middle of November, the right-wing control of several municipalities was shaken, despite the considerable growth of the General Zionist party, and the position of the Orthodox bloc became more precarious. The Mizrahi-Herut-General Zionist coalitions that came into being in several localities had repercussions within the Orthodox bloc.

A religious pretext was once more found to ensure the solidarity of the Orthodox bloc, and after upheavals, resignations and threats of further crises on the part of members of the Orthodox bloc, the bloc voted against the Government together with

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 6)

13-Point Difference Found in C.-o-L.

A 13-point difference between the cost-of-living index for December, 1950 based on the 1939 food basket, and that calculated on the revised basket of August, 1950, was announced by the Bureau of Statistics yesterday, in its provisional report on the new index.

It is pointed out, however, that conditions in August, 1950 were themselves abnormal due to the panic-buying at the time, and that new investigations are now being made into the pattern of consumption and expenditure.

It is hoped that a final index, based on the combined results of the present inquiries and those of August, 1950, will be available by June of this year.

The index for January, 1951 (based on 1939) rose three points to 327 as against 324 in December, 1950. The rise was mainly due to the increase in the prices of certain vegetables and of clothing and footwear.

ORTHODOX PROTEST DRAFT OF WOMEN

In protest against the conscription of women Psalms are being recited in synagogues in Jerusalem's orthodox quarters, and bills have been posted in the streets.

Natorei Karta representatives announced that they would hold a protest meeting today.

Editorial Comment

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) commented yesterday that "the Government, in attempting to secure the passage of an amendment to the military service law, under which religious women will be forced to serve in religious agricultural settlements and in ma'barot, is motivated solely by a desire to provoke religious Jewry. Never has religious Jewry been more deeply affected or upset."

The law at present provides that women from 19 to 25 who swear an affidavit stating their opposition to service in the defence forces for reasons of conscience must be exempted from Army duty.

There were indications that there would be strong resistance to the amendment even if it passes.

LUNCHEON
at the
KING DAVID HOTEL

Social & Personal

M. Fuat Bayramoglu, the new Turkish Consul-General in Jerusalem, called on Dr. A. Hiras, the Jerusalem District Representative.

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Former and present gunners held a party at the Sharon Hotel last night in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the Jewish Artillerymen's Association. Also present was Mordechai Makleff, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, addressed the gathering which included officers, heads of services and friends.

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Mr. Gershon Agron, editor of The Jerusalem Post who is relinquishing his post as Director of Government Information Services, left by El Al plane last night for London for a fortnight's to take part in the United Israel Appeal campaign there. He will later visit the U.S. on behalf of The Post.

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Mr. Mordecai Bitan, head of the Jewish Agency's offices in France, has arrived here on a short business visit.

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Dr. J. Yainstein, of the Jewish Agency Immigration Department, has returned to Jerusalem from a mission to India on behalf of the Department.

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Mr. M. Kliasbar was recently re-elected president of the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce.

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The Haifa Journalists Association has elected as committee members for 1951 Messrs. S. Zarhi, A. Nother, M. Cohen, E. Ben Avi, and Y. Ardon.

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A delegation of the Committee for the Dispersed Communities of Israel was received this week by the Director of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, Mr. I. Raphael. They discussed the immigration of Abyssinian Jews and the establishment of an Abyssinian agricultural settlement.

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Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett is scheduled to take part in the "Vocal Newspaper" at the Mograbi Hall at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. He will speak on "Unity Within Discord." Mr. David Horowitz, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, will report on his European visit.

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Justice Minister P. Rosen and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the U.S. Section of the Jewish Agency, will address a Progressive Party meeting at the Mograbi Hall, Tel Aviv, at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

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Yehudi Menuhin, with Robert Levin at the piano, will play his second programme at a concert at the Edison Hall in Jerusalem at 9 o'clock tonight.

The Israel Conservatoire of Music in Jerusalem will give a reception for Yehudi Menuhin at the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, after tonight's concert. The Club will also be open to members.

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The annual Purim ball of the Israel Society of Medical Students will be held on Thursday, March 22 at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

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The annual Purim Ball of Aviv Lodge No. 1297 S.C., Tel Aviv, will take place at the Sharon Hotel in Herzlia on March 20. Since all the proceeds go towards charities, other organizations are kindly requested to keep this date clear.

'Bamahaneh' Has Third Birthday

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The aim of "Bamahaneh," the Army weekly, is to make soldiers and reservists more "defence-minded" than they generally are, Rav-Seren Shlomo Tan'l, the editor, said here today. He was speaking at a party arranged at Marcus House to mark the third birthday of the weekly. "Bamahaneh" is designed as a popular weekly. It aims to put over the idea that people in Israel live in a dangerous area and must, therefore, always be prepared. The party was given by Sgan-Aloof Zeev Aharon, Army education chief, and was attended by Army education officers and by two former editors of "Bamahaneh," Mr. Moshe Shamir and Mr. Meir Avisshar.

EASTER PILGRIMS

More than 2,000 requests for permission to make the Easter pilgrimage from the Old City of Jerusalem to Bethlehem have already been received by Jordan from Christian Arabs throughout the Middle East, according to "Falastin."

Way Clear to Draw Bearer Bond Prizes

Legislation empowering the Minister of Finance to assume the obligations incurred by the Palestine Government toward owners of Bearer Bonds floated in 1944, 1945 and 1948 passed the Knesset on Monday. The Israel Government may now conduct the long overdue drawings for prizes and also redeem the bonds.

Under the London Financial agreement between Israel and Britain on winding up claims arising from the termination of the Mandate, the Israel Government assumed responsibility toward holders in Israel of Bearer Bonds. In consideration of this, Israel was credited with IL.4,025,000 in the final settlement, the House was told by the chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. D.Z. Pinkas.

Privileges to Soldiers

Another law adopted on Monday was an amendment to the Discharged Soldiers Law (Return to Work) extending the privileges accruing to military conscripts also to veterans who volunteer for another two years' service in the regular forces.

Those volunteering for more than two years, shall get the compensation normally paid to employees dismissed from their jobs but employers are not obliged to keep their jobs.

Mr. Y. Guggenheim has been appointed Adviser on Supplies to the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Y. Tsur. Price Coordinator, and Mr. M. Avieser, Control Coordinator.

New Investments Total IL.41m.

During 1950, 1,507 new local companies and 24 foreign companies with a combined capital of IL.59.9m. were established, the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research reports. This is an increase of about 78 per cent over the IL.15.9m. invested during 1949 when 939 local and 12 foreign companies were set up.

349 existing companies increased their registered capital by IL.12.9m. during 1950 as against 182 companies and IL.5.2m. respectively in 1949.

Mortgage loans in 1950 amounted to IL.12.6m. as against IL.7.4m. in 1949.

Mandate Bond Owners In Cyprus to Register

Holders in Cyprus of IL.10 Bearer Bonds issued by the former Mandatory Government of Palestine have been instructed to register them with the Ottoman Bank, between March 1 and April 30, our Cyprus correspondent reports. The official notice stated that the registration, which is designed to facilitate the formulation of plans for repayment, does not imply any rights against the bank or departmental authorities.

It is estimated that some 2,000 people in Cyprus own a total of £600,000 worth of Bearer Bonds.

SUPREME COURT CASES TODAY

Before Justices Dunkelblum, Cheshin and Agranat: (Cr.A.127/50): Joachim Bach v. Attorney General; (Motion 25/50): H. Wissman & Others (rep. by Comisar) v. M. Wissman & Others (rep. by Deutschman); (C.A.32/50): H. Wissman and Others (rep. by Comisar) v. M. Wissman & Others (rep. by Deutschman).

Metal Scaffolding Arrives in Israel

BAT YAM, Wednesday — Light aluminium scaffolding, which, during the past few years has replaced wooden scaffolding in Britain and the U.S., will be introduced here if the Treasury grants sufficient foreign exchange for their import.

An initial quantity both of scaffolding and light steel flooring equipment, which arrived last month for demonstration purposes and which has already been purchased partly by one building contractor and partly by a municipality, has impressed the experts.

Initial Outlay High

Though the initial outlay is four times the official price of timber, the aluminium scaffolding can be used for about 300 new buildings, whereas timber becomes valueless after eight to ten operations. Its erection takes one quarter of the time required by timber.

A demonstration of the scaffolding was given in Bat Yam last week by workers who had never seen such material and had learned the system within two hours. The flooring which is put into position by props working on the same system as tyre-jacks, is solid and easily adjustable to desired measurements, and the scaffolding itself, which consists of light pipes and pre-fabricated sections held together by special screws and fortified in the foundations, is easy to handle.

The materials, are produced by the British firm of Acrow, Ltd.

Prison For Smuggling

TEL AVIV, Wednesday — Benjamin el Azar, who smuggled $5,540 which did not belong to him into Israel in a phylacteries bag, and then failed to return the money to its owner, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the District Court here this week. El Azar's son, Sasson, who assisted in the crime, was given a similar sentence.

Over a year ago, el Azar set out from Bombay by air to settle in Israel. He was accompanied by a friend, also a businessman. Between them they had $10,000 in cash. The accused carried $4,540 sewn into his trousers. His friend, who was travelling as a tourist, had crammed his money into a phylacteries bag. The money in the trousers was found and confiscated, but the bag was not searched.

Sold Dollars

On the plane, el Azar suggested to his friend that he give him the money, as his son and daughter were to meet him at the Airport and would facilitate its safe transit. The other agreed.

In Tel Aviv, el Azar sold the dollars at the then prevailing rate of 430 pruta to the dollar, but failed to give any of the proceeds to his friend, to whom the money belonged. The latter promptly reported the matter to the police and started suit against el Azar. The complainant has since returned to Bombay and no legal action has been taken against him.

Judge I. Kister sentenced el Azar to three months' imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently, and the son to three months. Mr. S. Asher appeared for the prosecution and Mr. I. Ben-Jaminy for the defence.

Dr. A. Altman has been elected head of the Jerusalem branch of the Israel-America Friendship League.

34 Per Cent More Vehicles on Roads

A rise of 34 per cent in the number of motor vehicles licensed in Israel during 1950 is noted by the Bureau of Statistics. The number of licensed vehicles rose from 24,368 at the end of 1949 to 36,706 at the end of last year.

Passengers carried by the railroad totalled 1,530,000 in 1950 as compared with 830,000 in 1949. Last year 706,000 tons of freight were carried on trains as against 390,000 during 1949.

An aggregate of 262m. persons travelled in buses last year, as compared with 190m. the previous year.

A 71 per cent rise was recorded for inter-urban taxi travel, in which passengers rose from 737,000 in 1949 to 1,256,000 in 1950.

Pound is 4.25 Swiss Fr.

The drop in the Israel Pound on the Swiss market which started at the beginning of last week continued until the end of the week. On Friday, February 23, it was quoted at 4.25 Swiss francs as compared with 5.25 the week before. Other quotations were:

United States (dollar)	4.29‡
Great Britain (pound)	10.63
France (100 fr.)	1.09‡
West Germany (100 mk.)	77.25
Belgium (100 fr.)	8.27
Holland (100 guilders)	98.50
Sweden (100 kronor)	68.25
Italy (100 lire)	0.61‡
Austria (100 sch.)	14.10
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	1.50
Denmark (100 kr.)	48.50
Norway (100 kr.)	43.50
Egypt (Eg. pound)	10.90
Israel (Isr. pound)	4.25
Palestine (Pal. pound)	7.75
Spain (100 pesetas)	9.60
Portugal (100 escudos)	14.90
Argentine (100 pesos)	26.50
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	14.00
Turkey (Turk. pound)	1.15

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON WEDNESDAY

Henrietta Szold, Is., Gen. Cargo.
Olaf Maersk, Dan., Boys.
Cyprian Prince, Br., Loads Citrus.
Oakleford, Nor., Tourists.
Semih, Tur., Wheat.
San Antonio, It., Carobs.
San Michele, It., Compl. Unload.
Margarita, Gr., Cement.
Makefjell, Nor., Potatoes.
Filippo Grimaldi, It., Gen. Cargo.
Danby, Br., Cement.
Kingsford, Br., Iron, Gen. Cargo.
Seaged, Hung., Waiting to Offload.
Memphis Town, Br., Gen. Cargo, Coal.
Norruna, Sw., Gen. Cargo.
Akka, Is., Gen. Cargo.
Galilah, Is., Compl. Unloading.
Estero, Nor., Barley.
Salvore, It., Wood.
Debroudja, Bulg., Household Eff.
Adel, Tur., Bones.
Ecco, It., Being Repaired.
Naty, It., Waiting to Offload.
Maria, Gr., Gen. Cargo.

SHIPS EXPECTED

Date	Ship	Cargo
28	Huda Karim	Wood.
28	Ulla	Cement, Gen. Cargo, Iron.
28	Expeditor	Oil, Foodstuff, Gen. Cargo, Will load Citrus.
28	Oris	Bagged Cargo,
28	Gudrun	Cork, Gen. Cargo,
1.3	Independence	Tourists, Mail, Gen. Cargo.
1.3	Ascona	Wood.
1.3	Grecian	Gen. Cargo.
1.3	Kypros	Gen. Cargo.
2.3	LaGuardia	Passengers, Mail, Gen. Cargo.
2.3	Hemsefjell	Will load Citrus.
2.3	Amarna	Gen. Cargo.
2.3	Transilvania	Immig.'s Effects, Frozen Meat.
3.3	San Angelo	Barley.
3.3	Pandorian	Gen. Cargo.
3.3	Rinaldo	Gen. Cargo.
3.3	Lica Maersk	Barley.

SHIPS IN TEL AVIV PORT

Hemsefjell, Dan., Cement, Gen. Cargo.
Ledsoed, Fin., Bagged Cargo, Cement, Gen. Cargo.
Sameland, Sw., Gen. Cargo.

SHIPS JAFFA PORT

Oris, Nor., Loading Citrus.
Expeditor, U.S., Gen. Cargo.

TEL AVIV

FEB. 28.	Buyers	Sellers
Government Issues		
3% Defs. IL.10/50	100‡	101
Fcp. 3-4% (IL.50)	100‡	101‡
ditto (IL.50)	100‡	101‡
Pal. Local Issues		
"A" Ord. Sh.	100	—
5% Nat. Loan 1948/52 (IL.10)	142‡	147‡
(large)	142‡	143‡
A.P.B. Issues.		
4% Debs. 39/70	104	—a
4% Debs. 41/71	103‡	—
4% Debs. 46/71	104‡	—
4% Debs. 49/74	100	—
4½% Pref. Shares		
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Debs. 48/63	92‡	93‡
4% Debs. 49/64	93‡	94‡
4% Debs. 50/65	94‡	95‡
4% Debs. 55/68	92‡	93‡
4% Debs. 55/70	92‡	93‡
6% Pref. Shares	107‡	108‡
Ord. Shares	109‡	110‡
River Debs.		
4% 46/58	93‡	94‡
4½% 50/65 reg.	92‡	93‡
Nir Ltd.		
6% Debs. 37/51	99	—
4% Debs. 39/59	90	91
5% Pref. Shares	75‡	76‡
6% Pref. Shares	—	73
4½% Pref. Sh. reg.	73	74
Pass Debs.		
4% 47/62	87	88
4% 49/64	89‡	90‡
Isra Ltd.		
5% Debs. 40/61	98‡	99‡
P.L.D.C.		
6% Pref. Shares	110	—
Ord. Shares	168	—
Afr.-Pal. Inv.		
Ord. Shares	135	—
Hanava		
6% Debs. 41/61	96‡	97‡
4% Debs. 47/61	91‡	92‡
4% Debs. 50/65	94‡	95‡
Mort.-Sav. Bk.		
5% Debs. 58/69	96‡	97‡
Potash		
6% Pref. Shares	18/-	—
"A" Ord. Shares	20/3	23/-
Pal. Electric		
Ord. Sh. (Ldn.)	40/6	41/3
Israel Issue	42/-	42/6
Jer. Electric		
Ord. Sh. (Ldn.)	21/-	—
Mekoroth Ltd.		
6% Pref. Sh.	79‡	80‡
Ata		
4% "B" Pref. Sh.	115	116
4% "C" Pref. Sh.	115	116
Ord. Sh. "B" reg.	155	—
Koor:		
5½% Pref. Sh. reg.	84‡	85‡
S.A. Binyan		
Ord. Shares	98	99
Pal. Ctr. Trade		
5% Pref. Shares	84‡	85‡
Hasshahr Pln.		
4½% Debs. 47/61	96	97
"Atid" Navig.		
5% Debs. 50/65	79‡	80‡
Pal. Bearer Shs.		
Ser. 1	10,575	10,675
Ser. 2, 3	10,600	10,700

Note: a) ex coupon.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

9-1: 2-5: Memorial Exhibition J. Ryback; paintings by Ismael Gritzko. Exhibit of the Month: Painted Vessel from Peru; Rockefeller Museum.

10-1; 4-7: Works by L. Blum; also Permanent Exhibition by Jerusalem Artists' Artists' House.

TEL AVIV

10-1: Water Colours & Drawings by David Medler; Tel Aviv Museum.

7.30 & 8.45 p.m.: "Special Appeal:" Li-La-Lo Theatre; Jascha Heifetz Hall.

8 p.m.: "Tartuffe" Chamber Theatre, Mograbi.

HAIFA

2 p.m.-5.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

10-1; 4-6: Municipal Museum, 2 Hassan Shukri Street.

6-7 p.m.: Paintings by Isaccy; Artists' House, 23 Mountain Rd.

RAMAT GAN

8.30 p.m.: "Special Appeal:" Li-La-Lo Theatre, Rama Hall.

Jerusalem Cinemas

At 2, 4.30 & 8.30 p.m.

EDEN: East Side—West Side.
EDISON: Phantom of the Opera. (2 & 6.30 p.m.).
ORION: Le Bataillon du Ciel.
STUDIO: Crossfire.
ZION: Barricade.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

TEL AVIV: 43.8, 32.5 & 187 M.; JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 9 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 9 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Service. 8.50 Exercises. 9.05 Musical Clock (R). 9.15 Melodies. 9.45 Oriental Music. 11 Army. 12.30 Close Down.

12.50 p.m. Morning Concert (R). 13.00 Opera (R). 13.40 Concert: Violin Sonata in E minor for Cello and Piano (Brahms); Serenade in C major (Dohnanyi). 13.45 Hildegarde in Light Songs (R). 14.00 M. Brook for Music (R). 14.30 Agricultural News. 14.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Housewives' Corner. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.30 Siesta (R). 4.50 Musical Miniatures (R). 5.00 Cello Recital: Asia Aharoni. 5.15 Military Bands (R). 5.30 Violin Recital: Sascha Perugia. 5.50 Geography in the News. 6.15 Language Corner. 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 From Worker to Worker: Talk. 7.45 Bible Reading. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.40 Commentaries. 8.45 "The Knesset and Its Committees." 9.00 Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: Adalbert Tennen: Overture "Djamileh" (Bizet); "Autumn Poem" (Tunzen); "Scenes Pittoresques" (Massenet). 9.30 "The Economic Struggle," by Y. Rosen. 9.45 Where to Go (Jerusalem). 9.45 Talmud Lesson by Rabbi Maryia. 10.30 Piano Recital: Yahli Wagman: Fantasy Op. 17 (Schumann); "Miroirs" (Ravel); Study No.6 (Paganini-Liszt). 11.00 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (32.3 M.): 7.00 p.m. Yiddish; 7.30 p.m. Ladino; 7.40 p.m. French; 8.00 p.m. Turkish; 8.15 p.m. Persian.

Kol Zion Lagola (32.3 M.): 13.00 Newsreel. 13.15 "Request Programme. 13.50 "I Was Away for a Month": A.W. Richter.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.32 and 24.92 M.): 6.30 News. 6.40 News Talk. 6.45 This Week's Time. 6.50 London Letter.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (220 M. and 44.6 M.): 4.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 4.35 Request Programme. 7.00 "Know Your Country." 7.45 Guest in the Studio. 8.30 Soldiers' Programme. 8.50 News. 9.00 Interlude. 9.45 Literary Quiz. 9.55 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

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Tuesday, March 6, at 8 p.m.
Faust
with RAFFAEL ARIE
Guest singer of La Scala Opera, Milan.
HAIFA: BAIS HAAM
Thursday, March 8, at 8.30 p.m.
Barber of Seville
with S. JANKOVIC
guest singer of the Opera in Belgrade
Conductor: O. SINGER
Tickets:
TEL AVIV:
Office, 69 Rehov Allenby
HAIFA: DAN:
Bachnilo, 97 Rehov Bialik

High Scoring in Hapoel Championships

Games were held all over the country within the framework of the Hapoel basketball and volleyball championships. In basketball games in Jerusalem, in the boys' section, two Jerusalem sides won to move on to the quarter-finals.

Jerusalem Hapoel Yehoshua gained three good wins, including 79-12 against Kiryat Anavim, and 53-27 against Negba. Jerusalem Hapoel Me'ir also notched up two wins, although in the end they lost to their townsmen.

Results: J'lem Hap. Yehoshua bt. Negba 53-27; Kiryat Anavim, 79-12; and J'lem Hap. Me'ir, 36-30. J'lem Hap. Me'ir bt. Negba, 29-28; and Kiryat Anavim, 37-23.

Nathanya Hapoel and Shafayim were successful in the Sharon District games for boys' basketball held at Givat Hashlosha, gaining two victories each. The results were: Nathanya Hap. bt. Tel Mond, 29-24; and Petah Tikva, 33-21. Shafayim bt. Petah Tikva, 33-21; and Tel Mond, 32-24.

Amir and Dafne moved on as a result of no losses in the boys' volleyball games held at Dafne for the Upper Galilee District. Amir bt. Kfar Giladi, Shamir and Dafne, all by 2-0. Dafne bt. Kfar Giladi, 2-0, and Shamir, 2-1, while Shamir beat Kfar Giladi 2-0.

The Emek Hefer District contests were for basketball in four sections, men, youth, boys and girls, and brought the following results: Men: Givat Haim bt. Herut, 20-18. Youth: Ben Shemen bt. Givat Haim, 21-12. Boys: Givat Haim bt. Ben Shemen, 17-13; Ein Haboreh bt. Ben Shemen, 17-11; Ma'abarot bt. Mishmar Hasharon, 20-4; and Kfar Vitkin, 21-11; Mishmar Hasharon bt. Kfar Vitkin, 18-13. Girls: Ma'abarot bt. Mishmar Hasharon, 8-4.

The tournament for the Sharon District also covered these four sections in basketball. The results were: Men: Hadera bt. Gan Shmuel, 43-29; Ein Shemer bt. Kafri, 64-32. Youth: Ein Shemen bt. Gan Shmuel, 29-12. Boys: Hadera bt. Gan Shmuel, 26-9. Girls: Gan Shmuel bt. Ein Shemen, 16-14.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Asnuta, 12 King George, 4856, Rehovot, Bokharian Quarter, 4738.

TEL AVIV: "Doctor's Call," 5353, 2946. (2 Nahlat Binyamin, corner Carmel). After midnight, call Hadassah Hospital. Ramat Gan: Aliya, 2 Yahalom, Nahlat Yitzhak: Pereshel, 12 Rashi. Hatikva Quarter: Baruch, Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 2285. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 2851. Yelin, 1 Habashmal, 2137. Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 6543. Jaffa: Alfandari, 2 Rehov Yerushalayim, 2007.

HAIFA: Hacarmel, 61, Hehalutz, 2277. New British, 47 Jaffa, 4725.

Spartak Negotiations Ending

The lengthy negotiations carried on by Israel Maccabi for a visit to this country of the famous Yugoslavian Spartak soccer team show signs of being completed this week. Once ended, the Yugoslav soccer stars should be arriving shortly afterwards for a number of games against Israel top teams.

10th Anniversary of the Union of Israel Fashion Industries.

In celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Union of Israel Fashion Industries of the Manufacturers' Association, a Fashion-Ball will be held at the Sharon Hotel, Herzlia, on March 15, 1951.

Among the features, there will be a special Fashion Show sponsored by leading Export Fashion firms.

Reservations at the Secretariat of the Union of Israel Fashion Industries, 13 Rehov Montefiore, Tel. 6581, Tel Aviv. Entrance by invitation only.

(Advt.)

First Asian Games Start Sunday

By A. Kalman, Sports Editor

THE first Asian Games ever to be staged, start in New Delhi's National Stadium on Sunday next. Although area gatherings of Asian athletes have been held before, in the 20's and 30's this is the first occasion when an all-Asia meeting is being held.

It will also mark the return of Japanese athletes to an international tournament. About 400 athletes from 10 Asian countries are to participate. The countries represented will be India, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

There will be seven main sports on the programme: athletics, swimming and water-polo, soccer, cycling, basketball and weight-lifting. In addition demonstrations of hockey, Indian style of wrestling and some typical Indian exercises on Malkhamb will be given, while there will also be an Arts Competition in architecture, oil and water painting, and sculpture, all related to sport.

The largest contingent, naturally, will come from India, which will take part in all the events, and is expected to field about 150 athletes. Burma will be sending 70, Japan, 67, Indonesia about 60, Afghanistan 39, and Thailand and Singapore 17 each. Five of these countries will compete in the women's events.

Israel's Application

The controlling body, the Asian Games Federation, was inaugurated at the beginning of 1949, with a membership of 11 nations. Pakistan subsequently relinquished her membership and withdrew from the First Asian Games. The applications of Israel and Viet Nam to join will be considered at the next meeting of the Council of the Federation.

The Asian Games are scheduled to take place, in the Olympic style, every four years, in the even years between the Olympic Games. The 1950 event was assigned to India but was unable to be staged then, and permission was granted to hold them instead early this year. The 1954 Games will be held in Manila, capital of the Philippines.

Several notables in India have given their backing to the Asian Games Federation, headed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister. His Highness Shri Yadavindra Singh, Maharaja of Patiala, who has been closely associated with the Federation since its inception, has been elected the first President. The idea of the formation of a special Asian organization was first mooted during the Olympic Games in London in 1948 and it was out of the meetings and discussions held there that the A.G.F. was formed.

The Federation has its own flag, on a white background, denoting peace; there is a gold-orange sun centrally placed, symbolizing the East, while below are a number of circles, equal to the number of member countries, in royal blue, signifying freedom.

Musicians' Relief Fund of the High Musical Board
Concert by
Yehudi MENUHIN
with ROBERT LEVIN at the piano
at the "OHEL-SHEM," TEL AVIV, on
Sunday, March 4, at 8.30 p.m.
— Programme No. 2 —
ALL PROCEEDS GO TOWARDS THE MUSICIANS' RELIEF FUND.
Tickets at Armon Office, 4 Rehov Hess, Tel Aviv.
Concert is given by courtesy of Messrs. B. Gillon-E. Ginzburg, the Impresarios.

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LAST CONCERTS ★ PROGRAMME NO. 2
Yehudi MENUHIN
accompanied by Robert Levin

EDISON, Jerusalem	ARMON, HAIFA	OHEL SHEM, TEL AVIV
Tonight, March 1, at 9	Tomorrow, March 2, at 8.30 p.m.	Sat., 3.3, 8.30 p.m. Sunday, 4.3, 5.00 p.m. (For Musicians' Relief Fund. Programme No. 2). Mon., 5.3, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: Cohens	Tickets: Ginzburg's	Tickets: "Armon", 4 Rehov Hess

20th Century-Fox presents
"Mr. 880"
at the "ARMON" Theatre, Haifa,
from Saturday, March 3
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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	30	10	19	18
Hakirya	36	7	21	21
Lydda Airport	47	5	22	22
Jerusalem	32	12	21	21

Forecast: Generally fair, clouds will increase towards evening.
A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

1,200 immigrants are due tomorrow from Rumania in the s.s. Transilvania. The s.s. La Guardia is also due from New York tomorrow.

* * *

Shop windows in Beersheba were broken yesterday by customers when they were informed that the glass chimneys for oil lamps which they wished to buy had all been sold. Police were summoned to restore order.

* * *

Unknown persons broke into the premises of the Hapoel Hamizrahi Working Women's Organization in Jerusalem early yesterday morning, smashed some furniture, but stole nothing.

* * *

A group of wounded ex-servicemen have received a licence to establish a sports and fair ground on an open space between Jaffa and Tel Aviv. 108 new business licences were issued to ex-servicemen in Jaffa during February.

Israel, Jordan Police Meet in Jerusalem

Israel and Jordan police officers from Jerusalem met at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday to arrange the return of stolen property as agreed upon at Tuesday's meeting of border commanders.

A small amount of property is involved in the Jerusalem area and the return is expected to be made either today or tomorrow. Other meetings of police officers from both sides are to be held in other border areas.

Women Raise IL80,000 For Ma'barot

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITIM). — The campaign for "aid to the ma'barot" started recently by the Working Women's Council has raised more than IL.80,000. It is expected that IL.20,000 more will be raised during the coming month.

The money is being used for the construction, equipping and maintaining of educational centres and kindergartens for immigrant children.

New Luxury Liner Due Here Today

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The s.s. Independence, newest ship of the American Export Lines, will call here tomorrow for a three-day visit with 416 passengers.

The 26,000-ton liner, completed in 1950, is on a 53-day maiden voyage through the Mediterranean and left New York on February 10.

HAIFA, Wednesday. — About 300 tourists and 200 crew members of the Norwegian liner s.s. Oslofjord went on sightseeing trips to Nazareth, Tiberias, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem today.

The ship, which is on a Mediterranean cruise, arrived this morning from Athens and left at midnight for Beirut.

High Court Upholds Death Sentence

The Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday confirmed the death sentence passed last November by the Haifa District Court on Shafik Saba el Khazen for the murder of his sister-in-law.

The lower court had found that the appellant had shot the woman with a shotgun from a distance of one metre, while her husband, a priest, was in church. The defence argued that the death had occurred accidentally, while el Khazen was handling his brother's gun.

The key witness, the 11-year-old son of the deceased, said that he had seen his uncle approach, take up the gun and shoot.

The Court, composed of Justices Dunkelblum, Agranat, and Witkon, upheld the credibility of the child's testimony.

THE DIAGNOSIS WAS RIGHT

Excitedly gesticulating and speaking a broken Hebrew, a woman and a young boy approached the driver of the Magen David Adom in Jerusalem in the early hours yesterday morning.

He gathered from them that a woman was about to give birth in the Yemin Moshe quarter of the city and that they were members of Kupat Holim.

After notifying the Sick Fund, he took the couple and picked up the Kupat Holim doctor and sped off to Yemin Moshe. Arriving there, they found that a goat had just given birth to a healthy, bawling kid.

PISTOL STOLEN FROM KNESSET MEMBER'S CAR

A pistol and 14 bullets were stolen on Tuesday night from the car of a Knesset member, Mr. Izhar Smilansky. The car was parked near the Knesset.

Truck Driver Gives Account Of Move To Arab Houses

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The Yemenite settlers who were ejected from Arab houses near Kibbutz Ma'barot yesterday, said they were determined to leave Goren because they disapproved of the unreligious behaviour of nearby Kibbutz Eilon, according to the story told by one of the truck drivers who took part in the transfer.

If prevented from moving by truck, the Yemenites said they would walk, the driver claimed.

The houses they had left behind were far better than the dilapidated ones in Emek Hefer, the driver said. He thought that somebody had instigated and organized the move.

Trucks Hired

Two representatives of the Yemenite settlers came to Haifa to hire trucks for the move and when they were asked if the authorities approved of the plan, they said that everything was in order, according to the driver.

As they began loading the trucks, either Kibbutz Mishmar Hasharon or Kibbutz Ma'barot, both of whom knew of the plan, alerted the police, he alleged. An officer who came to the spot consulted the police station at Eilon and Nahariya. The inspectors there were reported to have said the matter did not concern them, the driver reported, and the trucks moved south with more than 150 persons.

Two 'Lamifneh' Men Suspended

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The "Lamifneh" Executive met here tonight to discuss relations with Hapoel Hamizrahi, of which "Lamifneh" is a left-wing faction.

The meeting followed the suspension from the party for six months of Mr. D. Neuman, a former member of the Petah Tikva Municipal Council, who had voted for a Histadrut mayoralty candidate. Another member of "Lamifneh," Mr. Y. Hazani, who preceded Mr. Neuman on the Council, was also suspended from the Hapoel Hamizrahi Executive for six months, because he had announced his intention of voting for the Histadrut candidate.

The "Lamifneh" members were following the instruction of their faction heads.

Taxi Strike 'Definitely' Off

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The taxi strike threatened for tomorrow is definitely off, it was announced here tonight.

Despite a statement issued last night by the Histadrut Trades Union Department and the Taxi Drivers' Association that the strike would not take place, the drivers had stated this morning that they would stop work, even without Histadrut consent.

This evening, however, the Histadrut and the Drivers' Association issued a joint communique stating that the Minister of Communications had agreed to publish, within 10 days, an interim tariff schedule for taxi fares.

This agreement was reached this morning at a meeting in Jerusalem between Dr. Dov Joseph and Mr. Y. Mashal, of the Histadrut Trades Union Department. The Association cancelled the strike after they had been informed that the new tariff would allow an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent in fares.

Phone Communication Cut from Jerusalem

For the second time this week, telephone lines to Tel Aviv and Haifa from Jerusalem were cut last night. On Sunday night, telephone communication was interrupted for more than an hour due, it was believed, to the action of infiltrators.

Letters Seized By Egypt Arrive Here

Letters marked "opened by the Egyptian Censor" arrived in Israel yesterday.

The mail, 19 sacks in all, was confiscated by the Egyptian authorities five months ago when a T.W.A. plane landed there. After being opened by the Censor, the mail was returned to the countries of origin from where it was re-dispatched to Israel.

The letters were from the U.S., South America, Italy and France.

MAN KILLED BY TRUCK

PETAH TIKVA, Wednesday. — Moshe Barzilai, 52, of Givatayim, was fatally injured here this morning when hit by a truck as he was crossing the main Tel Aviv road. The victim died shortly after he was admitted to the Yarkon Hospital.

Four Injured In Bus, Tractor Crash

Four men were injured yesterday when an Egged bus collided with a tractor that was towing a wagon on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road near Kiryat Anavim.

Three of the injured were in the wagon. They were Haim Passo, 49, Shaul Auron, 45, and Aaron Yazhi, 52. The fourth man was the tractor driver, Michael Rosenthal. They were sent home after getting first aid from the Magen David Adom.

Smugglers Escape

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — A group of smugglers escaped after an exchange of fire with Israel guards in the Negev last night, but a woman with the gang was caught. She was found to be in possession of 120 pounds in Israel and Jordan currency.

Hamashbir Fined For Overcharging

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITIM). — For selling 78 kilograms of pearl barley at 70 pruta per kilo, instead of the official price of 60 pruta, Hamashbir Hamerkazi was fined IL.100 and bound over in IL.300 to be of good behaviour for a year by the Anti-Profiteering Court here today. The firm's grocery manager, David Sima, was personally bound over in IL.100 for a year.

The sale, to a cooperative grocery in Nahlat Yehuda 18 months ago, was the result of an error, it was pleaded. The Court held that a firm such as Hamashbir Hamerkazi should institute better checks to prevent such errors.

Huge Success Predicted For Israel Bond Drive in U.S.

NEW YORK, Wednesday (UP).— An "immense success" is predicted by officials of the sales campaign for the $500m. Israel bond issue scheduled to open simultaneously in 50 American cities on May 1. The American Financial Development Corporation for Israel, which is handling the issue, will launch a nation-wide advertising campaign as soon as validation has been received from the Federal Securities Exchange Commission.

The Corporation, headed by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., will sell bonds directly to purchasers without intermediary stockbrokers.

Committees are now organized in 50 cities to handle sales and publicity. The committees, which, like the Corporation, will operate on a non-profit basis, consist of local Jewish community leaders, but include a number of outstanding non-Jewish names. Each voluntary committee will be assisted by a professional city manager.

The drive will attempt to reach individual purchasers as well as so-called institutional sources—banks, where state laws permit it; pension funds, trusts and corporations. The lowest denomination is $50 and the highest is $100,000. Officials said they were receiving cooperation from many banks, which were willing to lend money for the purchase of the bonds, while some have organized "savings bond clubs" —after one year of $4 monthly deposits, the investor is entitled to one $50 bond.

Promoting Trade

The U.S. Justice Department has released the Corporation from registering as a foreign agent by ruling that it does not represent political foreign interests, but aims at promoting trade and commerce between the two nations.

The Corporation began functioning with a skeleton staff, but now occupies half a floor of one of New York's largest office buildings. Financing of the drive will come from bond sales, while current expenses before the sales begin are covered by loans.

Mapai Students Lead Other Parties in University Vote

Mapai won 26 of the 75 seats on the new Permanent Committee of the Hebrew University Students' Association according to the election results announced yesterday.

Mapam gained 15, "Lemaan Hastudentim" 11, Religious Bloc 10, Communists 4, Medical Students 3, Agricultural Students 3, and Chemistry Students 1.

Separate elections were held in each of the Faculties of Art, Science, Law and Medicine, which were allotted seats in proportion to their membership.

Five Lists

In the Art and Law faculties only five lists competed, while in the faculty of Science two additional non-party lists of Agriculture and Chemistry students were entered. Elections in the Medical faculty were on a non-party basis.

The number of votes cast (excluding the Medical faculty) was 1,211 out of a total student enrolment of approximately 1,750.

The Permanent Committee is due to meet shortly to elect a 25-member Council, which will in turn appoint a seven-member Working Committee. The Permanent Committee is to meet every three months, the Council once a month, and the Working Committee will handle day-to-day matters.

BEERSHEBA ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR MAY 8

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — Elections to the Beersheba Municipal Council will be held on May 8. An Elections Committee composed of four members of Mapai, three of Mapam, two Religious Bloc, and one each of the General Zionist, Progressive, Herut and Communist Parties has been confirmed by the Ministry of the Interior.

REHOVOT CHIEF RABBI RESIGNS

REHOVOT, Wednesday. — Rabbi Zvi Yehuda Meltzer, Chief Rabbi of Rehovot, sent his resignation to the Municipal Council and the Religious Council today, effective April 1.

Rabbi Meltzer, who supported the Religious Bloc in the recent Municipal elections, disagreed with the General Zionists regarding the latter's candidate for Mayor, Mr. Oved Eisenberg. Shortly afterwards, during a Sabbath sermon by the Rabbi in the synagogue, Mr. Eisenberg is alleged to have risen, insulted the Rabbi, and then to have walked out.

Elections for new wardens were held at the Great Synagogue here last week, as a result of which many of the Rabbi's political opponents were elected. Rabbi Meltzer had previously tendered his resignation about six months ago, but was then persuaded to withdraw it.

but was

Ovation for I.P.O. In California

BERKLEY, California, Wednesday (UP). — The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Leonard Bernstein received an enthusiastic reception when they made their debut at the Berkley High School community theatre last night. The high point of the evening was the "Song of Praise" by the Orchestra's first violinist, Oedoen Partos, who played the solo part in his own work. The Orchestra gave a buoyant performance of Haydn's Eighth Symphony.

Serge Koussevitsky is to conduct the Orchestra tonight; the programme will include Prokofiev's Symphony No. 5 and an excerpt from Symphony No. 1 by Ben Haim.

Comparative Study of Funds Made Here

Mr. Harold Glasser, Director of the Institute of Overseas Studies of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in the U.S., is now in Israel "to help clarify the respective purposes of contributed and invested funds and the specific uses of contributed funds." The President of the CJFWF said in New York last week that the degree of coordination they thought desirable between the Israel bond organization and the UJA had not yet been achieved.

The Institute has been instructed to report back to the local communities on Mr. Glasser's mission here before the Spring Welfare Fund campaigns are fuly under way.

Remez Stresses Academic Freedom

"While the University cannot and does not want to exist outside the State authority, it is entitled to a very large measure of independence in its own sphere," Mr. David Remez, Minister of Education and Culture, said at a symposium arranged by the Israel branch of the World Universities Service at the Ratisbonne Auditorium on Tuesday night.

Mr Remez stressed that the establishment of the State had been an expression of the Jewish will for freedom and independence and that the State could never want to suppress academic freedom.

Students' Appeals

Addressing students in the audience, Mr. Remez said that they could do much to protect the independence of the University by not appealing to the Government on matters which were the province of the University.

Sir Leon Simon said that the Hebrew University belonged to the entire Jewish people which had the right to expect it to be a spiritual centre for world Jewry.

Prof. S. Adler and Prof. B.Z. Dinaburg declared that the University needed State support but academic freedom and scientific research should be in no way restricted.

Mr. Y. Gruenbaum stressed that studies should be free not only from State control but also from unscientific tradition.

Ben Gurion

(Continued from Page 1)

Mapam, the General Zionists, Herut and the Communists.

The Government of Israel, which is carrying a burden that is almost too heavy to bear, cannot be a plaything in the hands of factions and subfactions that cannot achieve unity and that fight among themselves ceaselessly. I see no way out but an appeal to the people.

I do not overlook the harm in untimely elections. The chief danger which I see is the unhealthy precedent which is being created in this young State. And as you point out in your letter, within a few months the country will be enveloped in an atmosphere poisoned by party polemics. However, the atmosphere has already been poisoned by unrestrained party polemics from both the left and the right oppositions.

When the Religious bloc, Mapam, General Zionist, Herut and Communist parties voted against the Government, it must of necessity be presumed that their purpose was not merely destructive but also constructive, and that they would reveal political courage and a sense of national responsibility in forming a new government. This supposition was not, to my regret, borne out.

If you, Mr. President, perceive any prospects of forming a government which will receive the confidence of a majority of the Knesset, it would be incumbent on you to turn to one of the parties which voted against the government. If any of them should succeed, I would gladly relinquish my post to him and heartily wish him success in his task.

Interim Cabinet

If this should be impossible, and the majority of Mapam, Herut, the Religious Bloc, General Zionists and Communists which voted against the Government should be unable to form a government — even for the transition period—then Clause 11 (d) of the Small Constitution of 1949 become operative, obliging the present government, which I have the honour to head, to continue in office until the formation of a new government following the elections. The present government will function until a new government is set up following elections, in accordance with the programme approved by the Knesset on November 1, 1950. Energetic preparations for elections to the second Knesset at the earliest possible moment will be added to that programme. In those elections we shall ask the nation to show renewed faith and steadfastness in order that we may continue and bring to completion the task which we have begun.

Despite the immense difficulties which surrounded the work of my colleagues and myself, we have no grounds for regret in the work we have done so far.

Faith in the vision of full redemption, both of the Jews and of humanity, trust in the creative capacity and struggle of a pioneering nation, faith in the aid that will come from the entire Jewish people toward the historic aims of the State of Israel — have guided us until now and will guide us in the future.

In the past two years we have fulfilled more than half the Four Year Plan which we undertook, and I hope that through renewed faith on the part of the nation and the concentration of the pioneering forces loyal to the homeland, another Four Year Plan will be completed in the coming four years.

I should like to express the hope that with the good will of men of responsibility — and they are to be found among all parties, both of the coalition and the opposition — it will be possible to avoid in the coming elections at least the poison and ugliness which is needless even from the point of view of party propaganda. It is the duty of all parties to transform the election campaign into a labour of political education among the people, both old settlers and new. I have no doubt that you, Mr. President, can, with your high moral authority contribute greatly toward this end.

Magnani Charges Communists

ROME, Wednesday (Reuter). —Italian Communist rebel deputies Magnani and Cucchi told a public meeting in Florence last night that the "permanence of peace and the efficiency of the fight for peace" depend on their new movement for the "unity and independence of Italian workers." It was their first appearance in public since they broke with the Italian Communist party a month ago.

They spoke on the eve of a meeting of the party's executive committee in Rome at which returned Communist chief Togliatti was expected to deal with their anti-Cominform revolt that rocked the party during his absence in Russia.

Magnani charged the Communists with creating a rigid apparatus preventing free discussion and that the party had become an "appendix of the Soviet Union which subordinates the needs of the working class to the aims of its power politics."

'Lice in the Mane'

Meanwhile, Italian Communist Leader Palmiro Togliatti, commenting on the anti-Cominform revolt in his Party, said last night: "You can always find two or three lice in the mane of the noblest racehorse."

In an interview with the Communist paper "Unita," Togliatti said of "rebel" deputies Cucchi and Magnani "the Party can only strengthen itself by getting rid of two such fellows." He said his most vivid impression of Russia was of its men, "a new humanity constructing a new Communist world."

(Article by Sharett — Page 4)

Pakistan to Send Wheat to India

KARACHI, Wednesday (Reuter). — Pakistan is to resume exports of wheat, suspended after last year's Punjab floods, it was reliably learned here yesterday. India will receive 16,000 tons from Pakistan before next June, the source said.

Sources here added that most of Pakistan's overseas commitments could not be fulfilled before the next wheat harvest.

HUNGARIANS 'ASK FOR' RATIONING AND GET IT

BUDAPEST, Wednesday (Reuter). — Hungary yesterday reimposed rationing of butter, fats, bacon and soap in Budapest and all provincial and industrial centres. Hungary reimposed controls on sugar, flour and starch products on January 1. A decree said the rationing of fats and soap was requested "by the working people," whose supplies were endangered by hoarding and the black market practices of the "enemy."

Cables in Brief

THE CHEERS Nationalist Air Force fired on the blast yesterday when an unidentified aircraft carrier was sighted 25 kms. off Formentera east coast. Next day, the carrier was identified as British.

LT.-GENERAL Sir Charles Keightley, C.-in-C. of the British Army of the Rhine, has been named C.-in-C. Far East Land Forces.

ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, will arrive in Athens on March 2 or 3 with high American naval officers, according to the Athens News Agency. He will later visit France and Britain, the Agency added.

THE U.S. on Tuesday lifted the price freeze imposed last month on retail clothing, furniture, linen, layers and household goods prices and imposed instead regulations on retailers' profits.

THE CZECH Ministry of Internal Trade announced last night that the prices of eggs on the free market would drop "more than 25 per cent" today. They have been selling for 7 crowns (about one shilling) each, for the ordinary grade, somewhat more for new-laid.

Rabbi Ehrenpreis Dead in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday (JNA). — The death took place here today of the former Chief Rabbi of Sweden, Dr. Marcus Ehrenpreis, one of the last survivors of those who attended the first Zionist Congress in 1897.

He served as secretary to Theodor Herzl and helped organize the Basel Congress.

In Bulgaria, where he was Chief Rabbi from 1909 to 1934, Dr. Ehrenpreis encouraged the study of Hebrew and Yiddish literature. In Sweden, he organized a society for Jewish literature. He published translations into Swedish of a number of contemporary Hebrew writers.

Rabbi Ehrenpreis was a staunch friend of the Hebrew University, and aroused great interest for it in Scandinavia.

Congress Election List Impossible

A panel of experts has decided unanimously that "it saw no possibility" of preparing a voters' list for the April 30 elections to the forthcoming Zionist Congres.

The Commission, composed of Dr. A. Barth, Mr. M. Zilan, Professor R. Eschl, Mr. M. Noy and Mr. Y. Gertz, reported to the Jewish Agency Executive that the list could not be compiled because of the short time available and for technical difficulties.

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OFFICE OF INFORMATION
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B'Sherut Ha'yi'ud
(In the Service of a Mission)
by MOSHE SHARETT
has just appeared in the "State Problems" Series.
Available at all kiosks.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Lower Certificate and Certificate of Proficiency in English — June 1951
The examinations for these two certificates will be held in Israel on June 19 and 20, 1951. All entries must be received by April 2, 1951. Full particulars and entry forms may be obtained from:—
THE EXAMINATIONS OFFICER,
THE BRITISH COUNCIL,
27 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

The Search Bureau for Missing Relatives of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem is looking for:

The Enquirer	File No.	Enquired for	
FALIKMAN, Moritz & David, sons of Benjamin & Reisel, Cernauti		GLASTHAL (nee Soldenstein), Miriam	109849(b)
FRISCHBLAT, Isak-Meyer, son of Shlomo & Lea, Warsaw		MILLER, Kalman	06/16/2177
FOLK, Moshe-Icie, son of Mendel & Fradel, Warsaw		ORENSTEIN, Abraham	102216
PERL, Frederik, son of Emerik & Irene, Vienna		PERL, Emerik, his father	109681
ZWEIGENTHAL, Otto, Prague		SCHIEBERLEIN, Robert	105173
CHERNIAK, Shlomo, son of Abraham & Shoshke, Bialistock		FURER, David	105209
KREMSS, Chaim-Leib, son of Bela, Peczenicyn		KREMSS, Bat-Sheva	105205
KELMAN, Simcha, son of Hersh-Leib & Rachel, Galicia		WEZENDORF, Klara	105270
RUBINSTEIN, Jacob & Isak, sons of Shlomo & Shifra, Lodz		FEIGENBAUM, Simcha	06/16/2245
SCHAFER, Eliezer-Kornel, son of Alek, Novi-Sad		KRASMANOVIC, Magdalena, his sister	105220
STORCH, Shmuel, son of Abraham & Sosbi, Delatin		KORN, Baruch	105265
SCHULMEISTER, Adolf (Abraham), son of Mordchai-Meir & Cecile (nee Rosenstein), Basle or Argau		SCHULMEISTER, Philip (Pelwel-Shraga), his brother	6279
SCHPIRO, Jacob, son of Wolf (Zeev) & Ita, Turobin		SCHPIRO, Sara, his sister	68222
SPIEGEL, Marcel, parents: Israel & Frieda, Jassi		TORF, Anna	105250
SCHTORCH, Abraham, son of Shlomo & Frida, Dolatin		KORN, Baruch	105265
SCHLOMKOWITZ, Maurici (Moshe) immigrated 1937-8, son of Mariuis, Lwow		OTSHERED, Emma, Lwow	105254
SNIPSHINSKY or SNIPSINSKY, Warsaw		BUROWIK, Sonya	68221
SHORANI, Miara, lived in Bratislava		Dr. ARCI, Pauline	105260
SHALDOWSKY, Aron (Kalman) son of Josef, Kolomyja-Wodki		KELER, Jehoshua	171979
SZTTE, Adolf, Hungary		Apply to Search Bureau	06/16/2154

Applying to the Search Bureau P.O. Box 92,

Personal Notices

JACK and JEAN STEIN (nee BROCK) are happy to announce the birth of their daughter on Tuesday, February 27, 1951, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

CILLI (nee Friedlaender) and WALTER SCHAEFER are happy to announce the birth of a SON, JOHANAN, on February 25, 1951. The Brith Milah will take place on Monday, March 5, 1951, at 11 a.m. at the Ramat Marpeh Hospital, Ramat Gan.

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO
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ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR WEDDING
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THE JERUSALEM
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Thursday, March 1, 1951
Adar I 23, 5711. Jumad Awal 22, 1370

TODAY is Ruppin Day. A conference of the members of the 35 Rural District Councils of Israel is being held at Kfar Ruppin to discuss their mutual problems. It is but fitting that this unspectacular but important administrative development in Israel — the Rural District Council — should be associated with the name of Dr. Arthur Ruppin, one of the fathers of Jewish Settlement in this country. At the end of the Mandate, there were only four Rural District Councils in Israel. The present 35 Councils include no less than 350 villages, containing 160,000 rural residents. All these villages are Jewish, save one north of Acre which opted to come in to the Council and has since been provided with a village school.

RURAL GOVERNMENT

These Rural District Councils are formed by the voluntary association of groups of villages, sometimes of like type but more often covering a particular area. The smallest group consists of four villages, the largest of 30 villages: the average is ten villages in each Rural District. Municipalities and local Councils lying within a Rural District are not under the jurisdiction of its Council but maintain their independence. All Rural District Councils come under the Ministry of the Interior in Jerusalem where there is a special section dealing with their affairs. Much of the control is exercised, however, through the District Commissioner and the District Officer.

But, by the very nature of things, the Rural District Councils to some extent replace the District Officer. If the present rate of establishing new Rural District Councils continues, it will not be long before all Israel is covered by a complete mosaic of such Councils, about fifty in all. It may then be found desirable to create half a dozen County Councils in Israel, to supervise the District Councils. These County Councils would, in their turn, take over some of the remaining functions of the District Commissioner.

Meanwhile, the Rural District Council is the local health authority, especially as far as anti-malarial work is concerned, and receives a 60 per cent Central Government grant for this purpose. It is responsible for watch and ward in the fields; for maintaining the network of secondary roads, for promoting rural bus services and for supervising social welfare in its component villages through its social welfare officer. (Here again the Central Government bears part of the cost). One of the questions now being considered is whether the Rural District Council should become the local education authority and the local religious authority. This then is the future pattern of rural Israel and the Conference at Kfar Ruppin marks an important step in the country's democratic development.

ENGLISH COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS
Citizen's Role in Local Councils

The following article, a summary of lectures given in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv by the Vice-Chairman of the London County Council during her recent stay in this country, is of interest in connection with the conference of all the Councillors of the 35 Rural District Councils of Israel which is to be opened at Kfar Ruppin today.

By Helen Bentwich

IT is a feature of local government in England that it is genuinely local, and calls out the public spirit of men and women of the locality. Each Council, whether Municipal, Urban District or Rural District, is independent and is subject to no national influences or interference. It chooses freely its own Mayor or Chairman from among the members elected by the local inhabitants, and the Councillors know that they must take account of local feeling and public opinion.

After the election of the London County Council in 1949, the voting of the two parties, Labour and Conservative, was so close that there was a tie in the number of elected members, 82 on each side, and one single Liberal, who seemed to hold the balance. The question then arose about the appointment of Aldermen, who are not elected but are nominated by the Council to sit for six years, while the Councillors are elected for three years. Labour had a majority through their 10 Aldermen appointed in 1946 but who were carried on from the previous Council and it had the chance of nominating 10 more. Some of the leaders of the Party proposed that course, but the rank and file, realizing that that would not be regarded by the electorate as fair play, decided to share with the opposition the places to be filled.

No Party Lists

It is another feature of the English system that the electors vote for individual candidates and not for a party list. In local as in Parliamentary elections, the number of members to be elected for the constituency seldom exceeds two or three. For the L.C.C. each constituency used to be represented by two members; but in the last election, following the re-distribution of London into larger areas, the number of Councillors to be elected in each area was three. All the candidates of all parties are included in alphabetical order on one voting paper, and the elector puts his X against the names of those whom he chooses. In fact many of the electors for local bodies do not vote on a party basis, but choose the men and women whom they regard as the most capable. It is notable also that the members elected for Local Councils are frequently of a different party from the Member of Parliament of the same area because the choice turns on the popularity or capacity of a particular individual.

Personal Contact

The member once elected represents all the citizens of the area. He goes down to his constituency once a week, and meets any person of any Party who wishes to see him about a local problem or an individual grievance. The citizen on his part feels that he can establish contact with the Council through his local member. He may do that either personally or by a letter, or by petition addressed to the Council through the local member. Questions asked by members in the Council on behalf of their constituents, and petitions presented through them, and signed by a large or small number of the electors, are a regular and important part of the Agenda of each meeting of the Council. It is the business of the member to examine the grievances and requests of the electors of his area in consultation with his fellow members and the officers of the local body. Frequently it is possible to correct some grievance and trouble in this way. In the grave problem of housing which, in England as in Israel, is one of the most serious troubles of the big cities, the Member examines the requests of persons in his area who have registered their names for dwellings of the Local Authority. But of course he may not interfere with the execution of the allotment of houses, which depends on a system of points.

Advisory Committees

The citizens in England play an important part in the management of schools, homes, and other institutions conducted by the local Councils. Advisory Committees are appointed for each school or institution, and ordinary citizens are nominated on them and so can take a full part in the activity of the Local Authority in these fields. The Advisory Council may be nominated on a political basis, that is, the membership is divided according to the strength of the parties represented on the Council, while other members are coopted so as to allow non-party men and women to play their part. Every school in the London area has such an "Instrument of Management," whose function it is to select the assistant teachers and nominate a short list of candidates for the Headmaster or mistress, and in association with the head-teacher, to plan the curriculum of the school. I may mention that in the English system each school is an independent unit, and the head-teacher with the Management Committee decides on its programme.

The citizen members of the Advisory Education Committees are summoned to the Council once a year to ask questions and discuss problems with the Education Committee and the officers of the Council. Similar bodies exist for the homes and institutions for children and for aged persons, for the mental hospitals, for the museums conducted by the Council, and so forth. General hospitals are now under national and not under local Government, but for each group of hospitals there is a similar Committee composed of ordinary citizens.

Groups Voice Public Opinion

Voluntary groups of persons have a great influence as citizens on local Government. Any such group, although it has no official standing, may send up resolutions or requests to the Council, and these are placed on the Agenda of the relevant Committee and discussed there. The group may be formed from the political parties, from Cooperative Societies or Trade Unions, from Chambers of Commerce or Rotary Clubs; from Women's Institutes, or Towns-Women's Guilds. Groups of women gathered together for social and educational purposes, voluntarily and independently, have an important part as representing public opinion. For local bodies are sensitive to the voice of the "women in the queue," because they recognise that women, who are the majority of the population, will influence elections. Much can be done by such voluntary bodies, especially when their suggestions are constructive.

Another outlet of citizen activity is found in Boards or Committees formed to represent consumers' interests in public services which are conducted by National or Local Bodies, or in matters, like food rationing, which are executed through the local authorities.

Citizens sit on these Boards to deal with complaints about distribution of rations, about the supply of water, electricity and the like, or about the fixing of prices when the Government has to resort to price-control. It was their cooperation with the Government bureaucracy which did much to help the smooth running of the rationing of food, fuel and public services during and after the war.

One of the recent activities of Local Bodies is in regard to the arts; the fostering of music and painting, the securing of good industrial design. It is one of the features of the English system that the people of a town or district take a personal interest in their locality and are eager to cooperate as citizens. The broad aim is to make the local government a united cooperative effort between the citizens, the elected members, and the officers and staff of the Council.

WEATHER WARMS UP MA'BAROT

SUNSHINE *brings the children out to play in Or-Yehudah ma'bara. The worst of a luckily light winter seems now to have passed.* Photo by Kaufmann

Readers' Letters

LACK OF TEACHERS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Mr. Remez in his appeal for unified education also mentioned that there is a lack of teachers in Israel.

The coming school-year will show a shortage of 2,000 teachers. Would it not be wise to take steps to alleviate the situation immediately and to remove one unnecessary obstacle in the difficult path of education? It is known that numerous women have given up their work as teachers, nurses, social workers etc. owing to prohibitive taxes. Under the present taxation system it is not worthwhile for a married woman to accept a salaried position, as her expenses are not covered by the amount left to her after deduction of taxes.

Wouldn't it be preferable to revise our system of taxation rather than face a shortage of workers where they are needed most?

Yours, etc.,
A TEACHER

(Name and address supplied)
Jerusalem, February 28.

AN ORTHODOX SOLUTION

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — The objections of orthodox people against obligatory military service for their daughters could in my opinion be easily overcome.

The girls could be organized in special groups where they would be instructed on the duties of an orthodox housewife. They would not be permitted outside the camp unless fetched by their parents or an authorized person.

Yours, etc.,
A WORRIED FATHER
Haifa, February 24.

LIP READING

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — There are many young boys and girls who are lonely because they have lost, or partially lost, their sense of hearing but who are able to speak or lip-read.

I would like to suggest that those interested contact me by mail to arrange to meet Saturdays or evenings. Yours, etc.

PAULA WOTITSKY
3 Zri Brook St., Tel Aviv

Disintegration Of Italian Communism

By Ignazio Silone

Ignazio Silone is the eminent Italian author ("Bread and Wine," "Fontemara" "The School for Dictators") and ex-Communist whose auto-biographical contribution to "The God that Failed" caused a sensation a year ago. He is General Secretary of the P.S.U., the United Socialist Party of Italy.

THE episode in Reggio Emilia, will not remain an isolated case. It is the first prominent sign of a latent crisis which involves the whole basis of Italian Communism. During the last year, expulsions for political reasons from local Communist sections have been numerous. This means that in every province there are hundreds and hundreds of expelled party members, expelled for ideological deviation or for offences against political discipline.

But until now there had not been a personality of national importance who could have crystallized all the dissidents around him and carried out an effective policy. Deputies Magnani and Cucchi and their comrades who will follow them have a hard and arduous mission before them, but there is already reason to suppose that they may be successful. They are brave men, who deserve the admiration and support of all free men, irrespective of party. Like all those who made the same choice before them, they will be overwhelmed with slander and insult; but the number of the simple-minded who allow themselves to be terrorized by such methods is dwindling.

Thus, the incapacity of the Communist leadership to argue convincingly the policies which caused the rebellion of the deputies Magnani and Cucchi favours and encourages reflection and diffidence among the more serious Communists. It is an act of independence of individuals who no longer want to be subservient to political dogma. Information which has reached the secretariat of the P.S.U. from many parts confirms that the Communist party machine will have great difficulty in damming the banks of a crisis which has flowed so dramatically in Emilia.

Artificial Ties

In Italy and in France, two countries where Communism is a mass movement, it is anything but homogeneous even if it presents externally the aspect of a compact and centralized force.

The Italian Communist movement is a mixture of various forces, different in origins and ideas. Around the Bolshevist nucleus, which is entirely and definitely tied to Moscow, there are many revolutionary Socialists who have joined the movement because of the weakness and inefficiency of our Socialism. There are many partisans and anti-Fascists who were won over to Communism when it was the most effective force against Nazi-Fascism. There are many intellectual radicals in revolt against the old bourgeois culture and the confessional; then there is the mass of opportunists who, in past years, have allowed themselves to be intimidated or who have succumbed to the strong pressure which Communism has brought, and partly still brings to bear in certain circles.

This inner structure of the Communist forces explains why the outside pressure of persecution and reactionary menace has left it almost intact.

The problem is to free the precious energies which are now snared in the Communist net, to release them from the artificial ties which still hold the various groups together, and to allow them to be reabsorbed in trade unions and parties which are free from foreign control.

National Orientation

The high-minded rebellion which flared up in the very heart of that part of Italy where Communism is strongest, is the start of the breaking away of the patriotic group from the Communist amalgamation. As the problem of the breaking-off is not artificial nor provisional but one of the most tragic and permanent aspects of a mass movement subordinated to foreign control, I do not believe that this episode will remain isolated or that it will be forgotten.

The break-up of the Communist amalgamation is of national importance and I consider it a democratic process as well as an Italian one. This does not mean that the political possibilities of the crisis do not interest me, although I do not view the whole matter merely form a party point of view. We hope that the personal, political and ideological ties between us and many active Communists will cause them to stand at our side in the near future.

Personally, I foresee that the political revaluation of the active members who left, or who are about to leave, the Communist Party will strengthen democratic Socialism. The important thing is that this tends to improve the climate of our public life and to strengthen democratic institutions without weakening the capacity or the will in the struggle of the working class.

Latin-American Paradox

By Halcro Ferguson

LONDON.—

THERE has been considerable speculation recently as to why the Latin American delegation at Lake Success cast their votes with the United States on almost every motion raised.

Latin American solidarity with the United States in foreign affairs was evident long before the United Nations set up shop in Flushing Meadows. Except for always rebellious Argentina, the Latin American countries have almost always adopted—sometimes after lengthy discussion — motions presented by their northern neighbour at meetings of the Pan-American Union. Latin American statesmen — again excluding those of Argentina—have never lost an opportunity to make public reference to "nuestro noble vecino norteno" (our noble northern neighbour).

Historical Hostility

Yet there is a wide divergence between the speeches of statesmen on the one hand and the feeling of the man in the street on the other. The average Latin American, as anyone who knows Latin America will admit, dislikes, distrusts and often even hates and fears the United States.

Part of the reason for this hostility is historical. A Mexican recently said to me, when I made the suggestion that the U.S. armed forces were a guarantee against aggression for the Latin countries. "Indeed? In this century only one country has ever invaded us — the United States of North America. And who do Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California really belong to? Mexico. And who's got them? The Yanquis." His attitude is extreme, but Colombians are still resentful at what they regard as the theft of Panama by the United States at the beginning of this century, Nicaragua still remembers the "intervention" of the U.S. Marines, Haiti and Cuba have not forgotten the years of North American occupation.

Latin Resentment

There are other reasons too for Latin resentment. There is the dislike of all smaller countries for a bigger one. There is contempt for what Latins consider the materialistic civilization of the North. There is fear of the preponderant economic and military power, fear that it may tempt the U.S. to revert to the days of the Big Stick. There is anger at what Latins consider the U.S. assumption of superiority. And above all there is resistance to the imposition of the "American Way of Life" —Hollywood movies, Hollywood morals (as Latin parents imagine them), Coca-Cola, evangelical missionaries of peculiar denominations — which they see steamrolling or bulldozing over their own less spectacular civilization.

If this is the general attitude — and it is a very widespread one — Latin American politicians and diplomats would appear to be cynical liars and quislings. In fact they are no more cynical, mendacious or treacherous than politicians and diplomats anywhere else. They have to face facts, however; they cannot afford to adopt the emotional criteria of the man in the street, and one of the facts they must face is the economic dependence of their countries (with the partial exception of Argentina) on the U.S.

Most Latin American countries depend for their existence on the export of one, or at most two, primary products. A typical example is the Republic of Colombia. Eighty per cent — roughly — of Colombia's foreign exchange comes from the sale of her coffee. Eighty per cent of that coffee goes to the U.S. — a fall in the price of coffee in New York can endanger the entire economy of a country of 10 million people.

Main Importer

Brazil is in similar case. Chile must export her nitrates and her copper—mostly to the United States. The "Banana Republics" of Central America find their market in the U.S., and the existence of Cuba depends on the preferential duty granted to her sugar in North America.

It might be thought that a country like Venezuela, whose oil resources give her the hardest currency in the world, could afford to thumb her nose at the Colossus of the North and send her petroleum elsewhere. But what other country could give her in return the machinery, the textiles, the canned foods, the automobiles, the penicillin, the steel, the building materials and the technical assistance she so desperately needs. Next-door Colombia might conceivably—though it is highly improbable—find some other outlet for her coffee, but what would she do without the aircraft which, in a country so cut up by mountain, jungle and swamp, are her main means of transport, and what coffee-drinking country besides the U.S. manufactures comparatively inexpensive aircraft?

Latin solidarity with the U.S., however, is not purely a question of cupboard-love. Latin Americans, who have so often been bedevilled by dictatorships, genuinely admire the degree of domestic democracy achieved by North America, though they front-page every story of lynching from the Southern States. They admire too the technical capacity of the "yanquis," their way of getting things done quickly, their scientific advancement, their labour-saving devices, and their equality of status between the sexes (though some, of course, deplore this last).

More important, they fear and hate Communism, and this —after their economic interests—is one of the most important reasons for their support of U.S. foreign policy at the present time. The wealthy classes, who are still in most Latin American countries the ruling classes, are frightened of Communism because their heads may roll; the less wealthy are afraid that under Communism they would lose the almost fanatic individuality which is part of the Latin make up; above all, the Church — the Catholic Church — is extraordinarily powerful throughout Latin America (even in Mexico, where it is usually at loggerheads with the State), and no Government could afford, on any motion on which the U.S. tangled with the U.S.S.R., to instruct its delegates to vote differently from those of the U.S.

It might be argued — and often is in Latin America — that the U.S. is in many ways dependent on its southern neighbours as they are on the U.S., and that therefore if they disagreed with U.S. policy they could outvote her twenty to one. But the Latin American nations are often as jealous of each other as of any outside Power, their economies are in many cases sharply competitive, and they are no more likely than any other twenty nations to agree on a common policy at a moment's notice.

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KEEPING POSTED

OUR New York correspondent reports that his friends are telling him to give himself up to the FBI. It appears that during the war some six or seven years ago when you had to know a Senator to get a hotel room in Washington, our correspondent phoned to a former classmate whom he had not seen since college days, begged housework, and spent a very comfortable night in the typical Washington suburban apartment of a junior government official. There was a baby boy in the room, but he slept soundly and our correspondent did not make his acquaintance. This infant room-mate was featured in the U.S. press last month as a potentially subversive character. At the perjury trial of William Remington, 33-year-old former official of the U.S. Department of Commerce who was convicted for swearing falsely that he never was a Communist, the above mentioned hospitable college classmate, one Bernard S. Redmont, who had been a friend of Remington's in Washington, was on the stand. The public prosecutor, a Mr. Irving S. Saypol, questioned Redmont on why he had changed his name from Rothenburg, and later asked him if he was a Communist. Receiving a strong denial he then asked if it wasn't true that Redmont had told his friends in Washington that he had named his son after Communist leaders. "Of course not," said the amazed Redmont. The prosecutor then dramatically produced a photostat of young Redmont's birth certificate and read the name, Dennis Foster Redmont. Wasn't he named in honour of Eugene Dennis and William Z. Foster, heads of the U.S. Communist party? After Redmont stopped laughing, he explained that Dennis was a name his wife had liked and Foster was his grandfather's name. Our correspondent's friends say they doubt the motives of a man who has slept in the same room as a baby named Dennis Foster and suggest he make a clean breast of the whole story to the "G"-men.

SOME of our neighbours were recently startled to see a woman who lives in their house brandish a heavy stick as she pursued her screaming daughter up the stairs. They were rushing out of their own flats in order to prevent what seemed to be imminent murder, when someone mentioned that the stick was meant for a rat which had got into the flat upstairs.

* * *

CURRENT announcements seeking teachers with "a primary education, if not a secondary one" reflect the desperate shortage of instructors and have started a rather doubtful story circulating among the teachers themselves. A man applied for a teaching position and was asked if he had had a secondary education? No. Primary education? No. Well, er (hopefully) birth certificate? Yes. Yes? Well, I'll suppose you'll do...

A YOUNG man working at Elath was enjoying a cool and quiet week-end at home and was somewhat disturbed when his father invited him to come and help weed the garden after the recent rains. "Pull up weeds?", said the young man, "why in Elath if we see a weed come through we pack it around with wet earth, give it a little stick to lean against, shade it from the noon-day sun, and people come and say blessings over it... and all you find time for here is pulling up weeds...!"

* * *

AN immigrant from France relates she was enjoying the "Phantom of the Opera" at a Jerusalem theatre this week when just at the most spine-tingling moment, this week's ration of chicken escaped from a shopping bag several rows behind her, and its its loud and surprised cackling caused gales of laughter and quite ruined the atmosphere. "Vive la liberté and all that," she said, "but this is carrying things too far."

Today's contributors include: M. Arnoni, Haya Miller and G. W., of Jerusalem.

Next week at "ORAH" HAIFA.

UNDER MY SKIN
A drama based on a story by Ernest Hemingway
with
JOHN GARFIELD — MICHELINE PRELLE
(famous French star)
Directed by: JEAN NEGULESCO (director of "Johnny Belinda")

Let Jacob Levy
ARRANGE YOUR
PASSPORT
AND VISAS.
Write: P.O.B. 283, Jaffa

Position Wanted
Young South African, resident in Israel for past 2 years, fluent in Hebrew, English and Yiddish with knowledge of German, several years' administrative, secretarial and accountancy experience, seeks position. Highest references and recommendations. Write, stating salary offered, to No.20197, P.O.B.1128, Tel Aviv.

CUTTER
(female)
for lingerie
wanted
Apply to: "CUTTER," P.O.B. 1639, Tel Aviv.

Municipal Notice No. 19/51
MUNICIPALITY OF HAIFA

Use of hooters prohibited to ensure less noise and increase safety

To the residents of Haifa

Ours is a working city which requires quiet during the working hours and rest and recreation after work. The use of the hooter affects the nerves, disturbs rest and has a great share in the incidence of road accidents.

All drivers are requested to stop using their hooters within the confines of the Haifa Municipality. Drivers coming into the city from other places are requested to take note of this prohibition.

I also ask the pedestrians to use pavements only, not to walk in the roads, and to cross streets at the appointed crossing points. Where there is no crossing point, please take the shortest path across with an eye to the traffic and bearing in mind that no horns will be sounded.

I hope that residents will obey these instructions which are intended for their own welfare and will heartily cooperate with the Municipality, the Traffic Police, and the "Zehirut" Association, whose only aim it is to ensure the comfort and security of the residents, and that they won't force the authorities to extreme measures.

The prohibition against the use of hooters in the Municipal Area of Haifa comes into effect today, March 1.

ABA HUSHI, Mayor
Haifa, March 1, 1951.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF JERUSALEM

NOTICE REGARDING PENALTY ON ARREARS OF RATES

Notice is hereby given that March 31, 1951, is the last date on which the second instalment of the 1950/51 rates (which is 50% of the yearly rate) may be paid free of penalty.

Any default in payment as aforesaid, will render the defaulter liable to the payment of 20% penalty in accordance with section 114A of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance 1934.

The public is therefore requested not to delay payment to the last day (remittances may be sent by cheque or postal order).

For the convenience of the public the Rates Section of the Treasury, Barclays Bank Building—Allenby Square — will be open during the period from today, March 1—March 31, 1951, from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4—6 p.m. daily except Fridays, on which the office will be open from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. only.

(Sgd.) S. Z. Shragai
MAYOR OF JERUSALEM

Jerusalem, February 28, 1951.